

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1970

Austria	5	S Libya	9	Plast.
Belgium	10	S Luxembourg	10	L.Fr.
Eire (Inc. and)	1/9	Morocco	1-20	Dh.
Denmark	1/2	Yugoslavia	1-20	Fr.
France	1-20	Nigeria	2-16	
Germany	6-20	D.M. Norway	1-25	N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6	E.C.
Greece	1-20	R.S. Spain	6	E.C.
India	2-25	Sweden	1-20	S.Kr.
Iran	20	Rials Switzerland	1-20	S.F.
Italy	130	Lira Turkey	2-20	T.L.
Iraq	151.50	U.S. Military	30.15	
Lebanon	75	P. Yugoslavia	30.00	D.

Established 1837

AT'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 27-30. Tomorrow same. Yesterday's temp. 30-31. LONDON: Thunderstorms. Temp. 26-28. Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 26-28. (34-37). NEW YORK: Sunny. 81-88. (74-78). Yesterday's temp. 74-84. ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

27.233

Defensive Role or Vietnam GIs After May 1, '71

By Warren Rogers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Defense Department officials said yesterday that U.S. forces in Vietnam will halt all offensive combat operations by next May 1, fighting thereafter only to protect themselves and their bases.

They said all American troops, now totaling 406,700, will be withdrawn from Vietnam by the end of 1972, except for about 20,000 who will remain as military advisers.

This information, the officials said, is being passed on to members of Congress and others by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. It amounts, together with other milestone dates, to a specific withdrawal timetable, something administration critics have been demanding for months.

The question cropped up again in former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's bid for the Senate in Minnesota. Mr. Humphrey's Republican opponent, Rep. Clark MacGregor, reportedly said at a GOP meeting that "within ten months there will be no American ground combat troops committed in Southeast Asia."

The fact that President Nixon has a pullout timetable is not new, Pentagon sources said. They said key dates have been divvied in dribs and drabs, although the whole scheme has not been pulled together publicly.

They gave this sequence: Last May 1, 11 days after Mr. Nixon announced he would withdraw 150,000 troops by the spring of 1971, U.S. forces in Vietnam totaled about 434,000.

By mid-October, this level will drop to 384,000.

On May 1, 1971, the scheduled total is 234,000, but the actual total probably will be as low as 250,000, none in an offensive posture.

By mid-May, 1972, fewer than 100,000 U.S. troops will remain. This should prove a political boon to Mr. Nixon, who presumably at that time will be bearing up for his re-election campaign. He could argue that, as promised, he had pulled out all combat troops and most of the U.S. air, artillery and logistics forces, whose functions would have been largely turned over to the Vietnamese by then.

Mr. Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said yesterday that "there was no change in the policy of sending American planes for air strikes on Communist supply lines in Cambodia at the time."

Ziegler sees no change. Mr. Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said yesterday that "there was no change in the policy of sending American planes for air strikes on Communist supply lines in Cambodia at the time."

Ziegler added, "Government sources have stated oftentimes that there might be ancillary effects from interdiction methods."

Ziegler was asked whether United States was conducting aerial air support in Cambodia. He replied, "I don't think I said

in. Barry Goldwater, R. Ariz., he recalled no Nixon statement barring the use of tactical strategic air force in Cambodia.

Goldwater said a network of supply lines inside Cambodia leads Vietnam.

He would suggest that these might be extensions of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Sen. Goldwater said of a in which U.S. support might reportedly have been flown in. "I'm sure that the President has knowledge of this," Sen. Goldwater said.

think we not only should exert but we should be willing to defend it, because we are attacking the common enemy," he said.

The enemy is the same in Southeast Asia that he is in Laos, Vietnam, Laos or

spite Nixon Headline

Defense Lawyers Fail Again to Win Tate Slaying Mistrial

By John Kendall

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5.—Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older again motions for a mistrial in the Tate-LaBianca murder trial to be held in the fall.

Paul Fitzgerald, attorney for defendant Patricia Krenwinkel, sought a mistrial on grounds that the jury had been exposed to a headline in the Los Angeles Times reading, "Manson Guilty, Nixon Declares."

Manson held the headline up before the jury yesterday.

"It is our contention," Mr. Fitzgerald argued, "that the prejudice is the most significant kind."

Opinion Maker

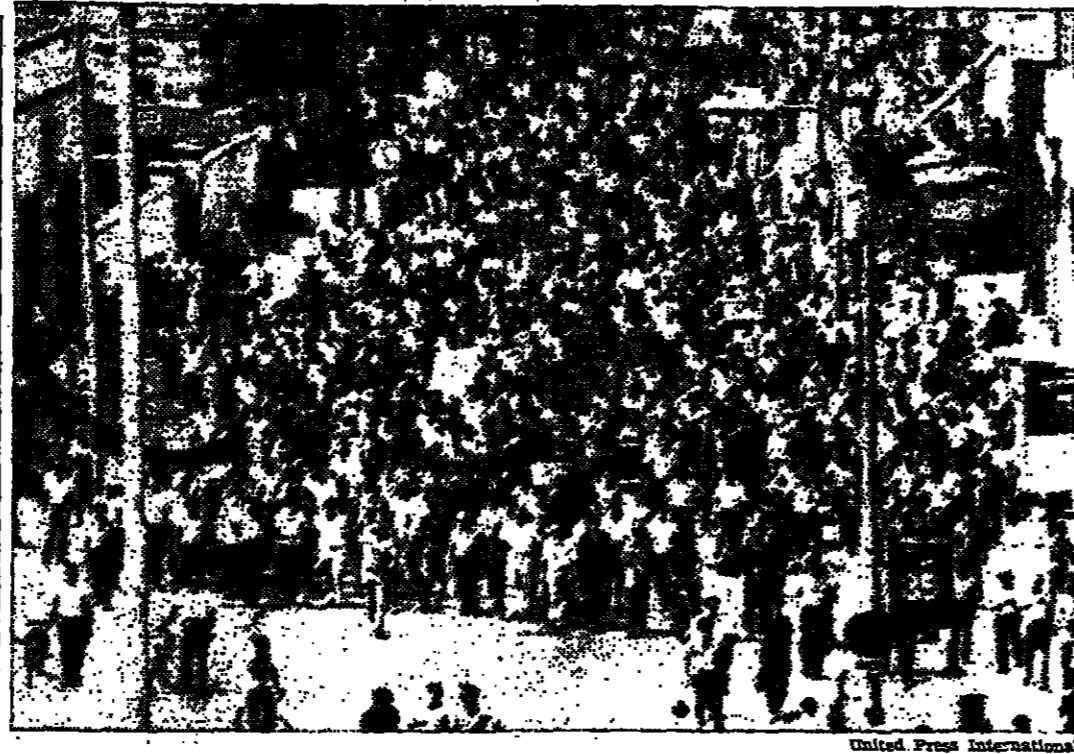
The President, the attorney conceded, is an opinion-maker and even though jurors may say they will not be affected by what he said, they could be "subconsciously, subliminally or even unconsciously."

"I feel they (the defendants) cannot receive a fair trial," Mr. Fitzgerald concluded.

Manson's attorney, Irving A. Kanarek, called for a mistrial on grounds of constitutional guarantees of due process and right to a fair trial.

It was Mr. Nixon's contention that defendant Manson was "guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders but reason" which prompted

jurors, even though the



MARCHING THROUGH MESTRE—Thousands of workers march through the Venice suburb of Mestre during a one-day strike protesting the shooting of two strikers by police Tuesday. The strikers blockaded road and rail routes to Venice. Story Page 4.

Stewardesses Fly to Promote Tourism in U.S.

ROME, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Five stewardesses from United Airlines began flying on Alitalia flights in Europe today to urge passengers to visit the United States.

Alitalia hostesses flew on United flights in the United States during the month of June telling passengers there about the beauties of Italy.

Both companies hope to generate more traffic through their stewardess exchange. The foreign stewardesses in both cases did not replace local girls but were supplementary crew members.

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'Unlikely to Reverse'**Bonn Talks in Moscow
Termed in 'Third Gear'**

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The West German-Soviet negotiations on a non-aggression treaty were described tonight as having achieved "substantial results" with "an end in sight."

This characterization was made by the chief spokesman for the German delegation Ruediger von Weichmar, following a three-hour meeting this evening between Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel and Andrei Gromyko.

**Eastern Policy
Backed by 79%
In West Germany**

BONN, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A public opinion poll shows 79 percent of West Germans support the Bonn government's current contacts with Eastern bloc states aimed at improving relations.

The survey made by the Institute for Applied Social Sciences, said eight percent of people questioned opposed the moves on the grounds that the Communist side was demanding unilateral concessions from West Germany.

The institute, which has close relationships with Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, found that most of the country's younger generation believe West Germany's security will come from easing tension with the Eastern bloc rather than from cementing friendship with the West.

**Japan to Get
Joint Control
Of U.S. Bases**

(Continued from Page 1)
and assurances to speed the time when the Japanese Diet (parliament) will ratify the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

While for the foreseeable future, Japan will continue to rely on the U.S. nuclear umbrella and the American Seventh Fleet to deter a major war, he said, it is time for Japan itself to defend its territory against possible conventional attack. But this might take as long as ten years to accomplish.

He stressed that military forces are envisioned as playing only a 20 to 30 percent role in preserving peace in the region. Primary reliance will be placed on expanded Japanese economic and technological aid to bolster the financial and political stability of non-Communist Asian nations, and on active Japanese diplomatic initiatives vis-a-vis Russia, Communist China and possibly North Korea, aimed at reducing frictions and avoiding war.

The new arrangements are expected to involve major bases. The U.S. considers only about ten of the 123 installations as major. These include seven airfields, the naval bases at Sasebo and Yokosuka, and the Zama logistics base.

**U.S. Textile Imports
Hit Record for June**

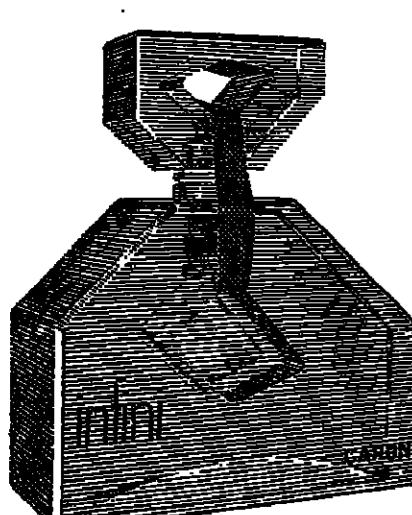
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile imports into the United States hit a record high in June, the Commerce Department reported today.

They totaled 388 million square yards, 9 percent more than was imported in May, 10 percent higher than in June 1969, and a record high for any month, it reported. Japan led all countries—sending 101 million square yards of cotton, wool and man-made fiber goods to the United States in June.

The figures are bound to add fuel to the drive by congressmen from textile-producing states to push through the pending trade bill that would place quotas on textile imports.

Infini.
new perfume by caron

not on sale
in the U.S.
until fall

**Israelis Battle
Arab Foes on
Three Fronts****Air Raids Pound
Canal and Jordan**

TEL AVIV, Aug. 5 (AP).—Israeli warplanes attacked Arab foes on three fronts today, striking guerrilla bases in Jordan and Egyptian positions along the Suez Canal, the military command reported. It said all aircraft returned safely.

The jets raided "military objectives" in the central canal zone, where the Israelis had lost a fighter-bomber Monday in strikes at SAM-2 missile bases, Tel Aviv said.

It was not known how many of these were actually reached at the latest meeting, but prior to their session, the situation was authoritatively described as having reached the following stage:

There has been agreement that the treaty should consist of a preamble and four articles. In addition, there is agreement that the treaty should be accompanied by at least three other "diplomatic instruments" directly related to the treaty's aims.

As to the treaty proper, there has been agreement on approximately 80 percent of the text to be included in the preamble and the four articles.

However, as one source put it, "the other 20 percent involve subjects of a quality that makes it more difficult to agree on than the first 80 percent."

The unredacted textual conflicts center chiefly on two points. One is the West German desire to have the preamble make a specific reference to a 1955 exchange of letters between the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and former Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin.

These letters are regarded by Bonn as a confirmation of the right to eventual German reunification and West Germany wants the reference in the treaty as a safeguard on this point.

Secondly, the West Germans want language in the text that would link together the treaty's two main points: The mutual renunciation of force between the two countries and their joint pledge to respect the inviolability of all European states within their existing frontiers.

Through such linkage, the West Germans hope to establish that their promise to respect existing borders stems from their renunciation of force and is not a recognition of the specific territorial realities left from World War II.

In this way, Bonn hopes to avoid charges that it is concluding a separate peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

Peaceful Changes

Bonn also wants this linkage as a means of making clear that while the treaty bars border changes through force it does not preclude peaceful, mutually agreed-upon changes. The West Germans regard this as important both because of the German reunification question and the possibility of future political unification in Western Europe.

As to the so-called "separate instruments" that would become part of the treaty package, there has been agreement in principle on three documents:

• A unilateral letter to the Soviet Union by the West German government, reaffirming the right of German self-determination and expressing Bonn's understanding that this right is not in conflict with the treaty.

• A joint communiqué to be issued by Mr. Scheel and Mr. Gromyko on behalf of their two governments when the treaty is finalized.

• Some device by which Bonn will notify its three Western allies—the United States, Britain and France—that the treaty does not infringe upon the rights they hold in Germany and Berlin as the result of being World War II victors and that it does not constitute a separate peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

AF Crash in Spain

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A United States Air Force F4-D fighter-bomber crashed 35 miles northwest of here today, in an uninhabited area, killing its crew of two.

2 French Miners Die

MARSEILLE, France, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Two miners were killed by a roof collapse in a coal mine near here today, police reported.

**GEORG JENSEN
SILVER**

ORDERS OVER \$100
CAN BE SHIPPED AT
BANISH EXPORT PRICES

GEORG JENSEN
298 RUE SAINT-HONORE
PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOSSE
42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND
PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN
15 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN
101 B, RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS 1

SAM DANISH GEORG JENSEN
87 VIA FRANCESCO CRISPI, ROMA



CLASS FOR CAMBODIANS—A South Vietnamese instructor (left) lectures a group of Cambodian soldiers on the use of the carbine. The instructor's directions are translated into Cambodian by the interpreter at right. There are about 10,000 Cambodian soldiers now undergoing training at camps in South Vietnam.

Russia Tells Iraqis It Will Do All It Can for Mideast Peace

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The diplomatic movement toward a negotiated settlement.

Possibly trying to avoid direct polemics with the Iraqis, Mr. Mazurov assailed both the United States and Israel for bearing "the entire responsibility for the dangerous situation that continues to exist in the Middle East."

Mr. Mazurov's speech was made by First Deputy Premier Khrill T. Mazurov, a member of the ruling Communist party Politburo, at a lunch given in honor of a high-ranking Iraqi delegation.

The United Arab Republic, which has close ties to Moscow.

Mr. Mazurov's speech was made publicly tonight by Tass, the Soviet press agency, at about the same time as Big Four representatives were meeting in New York to discuss implementation of a cease-fire in the Middle East as part of

the Soviet government's policy.

The Soviet government, he said, holds the "profound conviction that the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East meets the genuine interests of the Arab peoples and is an imperative condition of the success of progressive socio-economic transformations, of a further consolidation of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement."

Soviet diplomats, in an effort to unify the Arab world around Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's acceptance of the American Middle East initiative, have indicated that this would be the best way to ensure Israel's withdrawal from all occupied lands.

Huge Sums Spent

The Russians have also argued that the young Arab states have been forced to spend huge sums on defense that could better be spent on economic development in an atmosphere of peace.

Neither the Iraqis nor the Russians would say, today whether the visit of Mr. Tirkrit's delegation, which arrived yesterday, was planned before or after the latest move toward peace in the area.

On Saturday, Pravda criticized Iraq for opposing Egyptian efforts toward peace and said Baghdad's policy was "incomprehensible."

Air of Cautious Optimism

An air of cautious optimism and expectation hung over the Israeli Foreign Ministry this morning after Mrs. Meir's formal report to the national legislature, the Knesset, and the government's message to the United States accepting the Rogers formula for a limited truce and peace talks.

Israel has now staked out its position, and officials awaited the next steps, on the cease-fire from the United States, and on the political front, from the United Nations representative, Gunnar Jarring.

Two other nations invited to attend—Iraq and Algeria—were absent from the conference table after the failure of last-minute efforts to persuade them to lift their boycott.

Aked, whether a two-member delegation of the central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has come to Tripoli, was present at today's session, Mr. Attalah said: "I didn't see them."

The central committee has denounced the American peace initiative and pledged to carry on the armed struggle against Israel. It was uncertain whether the conference would hear the delegation.

Col. Moamer Kassafy, the Libyan leader, opened today's conference in his cabinet room. He returned to Tripoli last night after an abortive mission to Baghdad to try to persuade the Iraqis to lift their boycott of the conference.

In a statement issued on his return, Libya's ruling Revolutionary Command Council denounced attacks on Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser. But at the same time it reaffirmed its support for the Palestinian movement and of "no negotiation, no peace, no recognition of Israel."

In Cairo, Egyptian officials welcomed the Libyan statement as a realistic one which recognized that attacks by Iraq and other Arab states on Egypt were inspired by propaganda motives and not by a desire to escalate the battle against Israel.

Today's first three-hour secret session of the five ended without

B-52s Bomb Ho Chi Minh Trail

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The United States and South Vietnam have launched a massive air and ground assault along a 200-mile stretch of the Laos border in renewed efforts to block North Vietnamese troops and war supplies destined for South Vietnam and Cambodia.

It was the first serious attack on Kham Duc since the base was re-established three weeks ago for operating allied forces.

Cambodian Fighting

While American bombers kept up raids aimed at cutting North Vietnamese supply routes into Cambodia, the Phnom Penh government sent more reinforcements toward Skoun in efforts to retake Phnom Penh.

U.S., Saigon Units Attack on Laos Border

Americans were reported killed, and 14 Americans wounded. Light material damage also was reported at the base.

The key crossroads town, which fighting has flared for four days, was still held by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces.

Fighting appeared to ease at provincial capital of Kampuchea, 30 miles north of Phnom Penh. Cambodian defenders repelled only harassing mortar attacks.

The Viet Cong launched fresh attacks on districts to within roughly 50 miles of Phnom Penh.

Nol Optimistic—If Cambodia Gets Arms and Ammunition

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Cambodian Premier Lon Nol said today he believes the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong must try to consolidate their position in Cambodia before any renewed offensive against South Vietnam.

But, in an interview coinciding with increased battle activity in Cambodia, he said he is optimistic about Cambodia's chances if it obtains adequate arms and ammunition.

Bomb-damage assessment from the B-52 strikes was not available because of cloud cover.

Sources said the South Vietnamese command, on the advice of the United States, has refrained from making any immediate plans to send large-scale ground forces into Laos. The United States does not want to take any new action that would disturb preliminary peace talks now under way in Vientiane aimed at negotiating a settlement of the Laos war. Some diplomats believe that the talks will succeed but that they will take some time.

Sources said up to 1,200 tons of bombs were unleashed along the Ho Chi Minh Trail inside Laos. The raids ranged from north of the Demilitarized Zone southward to the triborder region where the frontiers of Laos, South Vietnam and Cambodia meet.

U.S. Participation

The U.S. military command noted in a communiqué today that the Soviet government will do everything within its power to facilitate the attainment of a just political settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Some American troops are involved in the operations, it said, but the bulk of the forces are for peacekeeping.

Troops of the U.S. 198th Brigade, American Division, operating with the Vietnamese, came under attack early today at the recently opened artillery base at Kham Duc, 50 miles southwest of Da Nang and 15 miles from the Laos border.

Moving behind a 60-round mortar barrage, a platoon of about 35 North Vietnamese sappers blasted their way to the perimeter, triggering a two-hour fight in which 15 North Vietnamese and two U.S. AM

He said United States intervention has helped, because the Americans eliminated bases and

numbers of Communist troops

gave the Cambodian government and army a breathing space as chance to fortify itself.

Asked whether he sees a possibility of agreement with Hanoi and Peking before a Cambodian withdrawal, the prime minister answered, "Yes, if the definitive conditions are agreed."

He did not elaborate on such negotiations might be conducted, but the implication is that the countries of the Dac conference might help.

**Laos Chief
Rejects Plan
Of Leftists**

VIENTIANE, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Laotian government today rejected negotiations proposed by leftist leader Prince Souphanouvong, official sources said.

The sources said the decision was made when Premier Souvanna Phouma met with his cabinet day and discussed the proposals delivered by a special emissary of Prince Souphanouvong, leader of the Pathet Lao.

The government will instead, for its own proposals, the sources said.

Summit Meeting Rejected

They said Prince Souvanna would inform the leftists tomorrow of government proposals and rejection of the leftist proposal for summit meeting.

Prince Souphanouvong, proposed a three-stage meeting to negotiate the Laotian conflict but did not indicate a place for the meeting, sources said.

For the first stage of negotiations, Prince Souphanouvong proposed preparatory talks to discuss the place and agenda for ambassadors of both sides.

The second stage pertains to meeting of the ambassadors discuss general questions like conference of all political parties in Laos.

The third and final stage is intended to negotiate an end to Laotian war, the sources said.

Defense Lawyers Fail Again To Win Tate Slaying Mistrial

(Continued from Page 1)
the attorney said, referring to the member of the Manson "family" who is still fighting extradition from Texas to face seven counts of murder.

As he has done before during the trial, Manson again attempted today to obtain court permission to act as his own attorney. United Press International reported he stood up telling the judge:

"Your honor, in view of the publicity—and it doesn't look like it is going to stop—I request this court to allow me to be able to confront witnesses and to take part in these proceedings so that the whole world, which is so badly misinformed, will know what is going on here."

"I might be able to straighten out this mess you have made. You've certainly made a mess of it."

Judge Older denied the request and told Manson to sit down.

Prosecutor Aaron H. Stovitz opposed the mistrial motions. He said that if

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Also Expanding Aid for Jobless

Senate Votes \$18 Billion Bill For 23 Federal Agencies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The Senate approved two major bills yesterday and sent them to the White House: an \$18 billion measure appropriating far more for urban renewal, water and sewage treatment and veterans' care than President Nixon sought, and a bill extending unemployment insurance to 4.7 million more workers.

In something of a departure from tradition, no Republican appeared on the floor to argue, as Republican leader Hugh Scott did a week ago, that the \$18 billion appropriation represents more of the excessive spending Mr. Nixon has accused Congress of.

Sen. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said then he thought the measure was in danger of being vetoed, but Sen. John O. Pastore, D., R.I., told the Senate before final passage on a

10-to-8 roll call that he doubted Mr. Nixon would kill the measure with his third veto.

Sen. Scott voted for the bill, while assistant Republican leader Robert Griffin voted against it.

"This is a domestic program," said Sen. Pastore, floor manager of the bill. "We spend millions and millions abroad. We can spend a little on domestic programs this one time."

Morey for 23 Agencies

The bill, which funds 23 agencies, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the space agency, exceeds Mr. Nixon's budget requests by \$541 million.

The final \$18 billion figure is a compromise between a total of \$18.5 billion originally approved by the Senate and \$17.4 billion originally approved by the House.

The bill includes \$1.35 billion for urban renewal. The administration asked for \$1 billion, the amount approved by the House. The Senate hiked that to \$1.7 billion.

It provides \$500 million for water and sewage treatment facilities in towns of 5,500 to 20,000 population. The "administration" asked for \$150 million.

The biggest single item in the bill is \$9 billion for the Veterans' Administration. This includes an increase of \$80 million over the administration request for veterans' medical care.

\$3.26 billion is provided for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which is \$44 million below what the administration sought.

The unemployment insurance bill not only extends coverage to more workers but also provides extra benefits when jobless levels are high.

The 50-19 Senate vote completed congressional action on a compromise version which the House passed, 388 to 3, on July 23.

The bill had been stalled for three months chiefly because of a decision of the Senate-House conference to delete a Senate provision which would have made a start on extending coverage to farm workers.

Those voting against the measure in the Senate were not opposed to it but were trying to send it back to conference in an effort to get this provision restored.

The new coverage in the bill would extend to workers in firms with one or more employees (at present the test is four or more); additional agricultural processing workers; to employees of non-profit organizations, state agencies, colleges and universities and county and municipal institutions and to some Americans working abroad.

Mrs. George Romney

Mrs. Romney Holding Lead In Primary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Lenore Romney appeared today to have successfully beaten back the challenge of a maverick state senator and edged her way into Michigan's Republican U.S. Senate nomination.

Mrs. Romney, the wife of cabinet member George Romney, had maintained a slim lead throughout the night, but saw State Sen. Robert Huber slowly cut into it until she had only a 33 percent to 40 percent advantage, leaving some doubt on the outcome.

Then a block report from 380 Detroit precincts showed her with a 20,000-vote lead, with 88 percent of the state's precincts reporting. The late report apparently assured her of the nomination, barring a startling Huber "recovery" in the remaining precincts.

The late totals stood at 262,048 for Mrs. Romney and 241,708 for Sen. Huber.

Analysts said the tight race resulted from a light primary turnout combined with heavy conservative support for Sen. Huber and anti-Romney sentiment built up among those George Romney antagonized during his six years as governor.

Reports shortly before the election that Mr. Romney was attempting to use his cabinet post to force integration in white Detroit suburbs also were believed partly responsible for the Huber surge.

A computer breakdown delayed the count in downtown Detroit. Sen. Huber's surprisingly strong showing cast serious doubt on Mrs. Romney's chances of unseating Democratic Sen. Philip A. Hart in November. Sen. Hart was unopposed for renomination.

The Romney-Huber race was the featured event yesterday among primary elections in four states—Michigan, Idaho, Missouri and Kansas—which generally saw incumbent senators, governors and congressmen renominated.

Democratic incumbent Stuart Symington, the only other big name in the primaries, easily won renomination to the Senate in Missouri. State Attorney General John C. Danforth won the Republican nomination to face Sen. Symington in the November elections.

Other Contests

Here is the outcome of the other races:

Michigan: Incumbent Republican Gov. William G. Milliken was an easy winner over publisher James Turner. State Sen. Sander M. Levin won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over three challengers. All incumbent Michigan congressmen won renomination.

Missouri: There was no race for governor in Missouri. All incumbent congressmen won renomination.

Kansas: Attorney General Kent Frizzell won the Republican nomination for governor over Kansas City businessman Rick Harmon. He will face incumbent Democratic Gov. Robert B. Docking, who was unopposed. All five incumbent Kansas congressmen, all Republicans, were unopposed. There was no race for the Senate in Kansas.

Idaho: Incumbent Republican Gov. Don Samuelson won renomination over State Sen. Dick Smith. The Democratic nomination for governor went to former State Sen. Cecil Andrus. Idaho's two congressmen, both Republicans, were unopposed. There was no Senate race in Idaho.

GIs in Cambodia May Get Tax Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The Treasury Department proposed yesterday a regulation which would extend income tax benefits to U.S. participants and victims in the fighting in Cambodia.

The \$2,000 U.S. servicemen who

were involved in Cambodia are now prevented from counting this toward income tax benefits because Cambodia has not been designated a combat zone.

The new regulation would include service subjects a man to hostile fire "in support of" a combat zone.

The benefits are exemption from income tax for up to \$500 a month for those serving in Cambodia, and remission of income taxes for up to three years for those who were killed in the Cambodian fighting.

Back Us or We May Shoot To Kill, U.S. Policeman Says

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 5 (AP)—The national president of the Fraternal Order of Police said yesterday that law officers may start a shoot-to-kill campaign if they do not receive more public support.

"Unless the courts will stop this permissiveness, unless the people we work for are going to back us up, then the feeling of policemen is maybe we better resort to the old Mexican 'deguello'—a shootout in which we take no prisoners," said Sgt. John Harrington of the Philadelphia Police Department.

Throat-Cutting

"Deguello" is defined by the Holt French and Winston Spanish-English dictionary as "throat-cutting, massacre or slaughter."

Sgt. Harrington told a Louisiana Fraternal Order of Police convention that radical groups have declared open war on police. He blamed much of the crime in the country on the "appalling" permissiveness of the courts and the paroling of criminals with lengthy police records.

"There is a thin line between civilization and the jungle," Sgt. Harrington said. "The line is law and order."

Sgt. Harrington urged police and veterans organizations to begin a drive to "make this country what it used to be—a place to bring up our children."

The 30-year police veteran



TOP WELCOME—President Nixon greeting Congolese President Joseph Mobutu at the White House. Mr. Nixon hailed him as the "young leader of a young country."

As Senate Mulls Safeguard Curb

Pentagon Reveals the Army Is Developing a Better ABM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The U.S. Army has started work on a new, improved anti-ballistic missile system designed to replace Safeguard, the vastly costly system it has just started to build.

The new system, called Hard-site, would cost the same as or a little more than Safeguard, the weapon which has provided a platform for the military spending debate through much of the past Congress.

Existence of the new ABM system was disclosed in secret testimony by Army research and development officials to the House Appropriations Committee.

Opponents of the ABM, led by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R.-Ky., said this is what they had been arguing all along—that the Safeguard system is too big and unreliable to accomplish its task of protecting the land-based American strategic deterrents.

Defense officials, however, contend that Safeguard is the only ABM now ready for deployment and they say something must be fished now to guard the United States until a better system is developed.

cheaper than the Safeguard components and we can afford to proliferate them. This complicates the enemy's task."

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SST Chief Notes Uncertainty On Jet's Effect on Atmosphere

By Robert Lindsey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The director of the supersonic transport program conceded yesterday there are two major uncertainties about the atmospheric effects of supersonic airliner operations.

The official, William M. Magruder, told a news conference it was

"unlikely," but possible that the projected 1,800-mile-an-hour jet could inject water vapor into the stratosphere that would cause increased wintertime cloudiness in polar regions of the world.

He also said it was possible that a large fleet of supersonic transports, if they burned the kind of fuel now used by jetliners, could raise the temperature of the stratosphere by up to 7 degrees centigrade. The stratosphere is the area of the atmosphere where the temperature of the stratosphere is approximately 45,000 feet and 150,000 feet.

However, Mr. Magruder emphasized that he was confident a government-sponsored research program now under way would either conclude that the present concern about the two problems is either unfounded, or that researchers would find ways to solve them.

It was the first time that Mr. Magruder, a former test pilot and aircraft industry executive who took over direction of the SST program April 1, had admitted the possibility of adverse atmospheric effects of SST operations. He and other administration officials have discounted the possibility in the past.

He said research to understand the atmospheric effects of the SST would be pursued concurrently with the construction and testing of two prototypes of the plane, which is to carry between 230 and 300 passengers.

He said that if the research proved the two suspected problems were unsolvable and would cause intolerable effects in the environment, he would recommend cancellation of the program.

Mr. Magruder called the news conference to explain what the Department of Transportation was doing to understand and solve possible detrimental effects of the SST on the environment. This followed the publication of a report by a scientific panel on Sunday that urged a moratorium on large-scale SST operations until the environmental impact is understood.

Washington Warned of More Smogs

Fall and Next Spring May Be Still Worse

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Respiratory illnesses were up sharply last week when noxious cloud of dirty air covered Washington. Clean-air crusaders warned yesterday that this was only the beginning.

They predicted that fall would be worse, with longer and more severe air-pollution crises.

The Metropolitan Washington Coalition for Clean Air held a press conference that this fall and next spring weather conditions will favor buildup of pollution blankets that will lie on Washington and other cities without moving.

James Sullivan, Clean Air's weather adviser, said that in the summer the sun tends to "burn off" pollution while winter brings winds to clean the air.

Stagnant Pollution

But as the sun grows cooler this fall, predicted more and more stagnant masses of polluted air. Winter should bring some relief, but as the winds die down pollution is expected to increase in the spring.

The gloomiest forecast was not for the immediate future but for the next 15 years. By 1985 half of all passengers will have to ride buses or trains—not cars—if the city is even to hold pollution at its current level, the coalition said.

Washington's health officials warned, meantime, against water skiing or other sports that put a person in contact with water from the polluted Potomac River and other local waterways.

Health Director Dr. Raymond L. Standard also cautioned against eating fish caught in the river unless they are thoroughly cooked to kill any potential germs.



Associated Press
ON THE STORM LINE—Rescuers work on the roof of a house on the French Basque Coast after the Tuesday night storm had sent huge trees smashing against it.

5 Die, 200 Injured as Storms Sweep French Atlantic Coast

BORDEAUX, Aug. 5 (Reuters).

A violent new storm swept along the French Atlantic coast today as tourists and local inhabitants repaired the havoc wreaked by a storm that killed five persons yesterday.

Apollo-14 Crew Sets Training At German Crater

BONN, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Apollo-14 astronauts will hold a training session in West Germany next week on the site of a meteorite crater in Bavaria, the science ministry announced for their freedom.

Amnesty Bill Introduced

Uruguayan legislators yesterday introduced a bill which would grant amnesty to all political prisoners.

Soon after the judge's release, the Tupamaros issued a communiqué saying Judge Daniel Pereda Manelli had been freed after having been "interrogated exhaustively" regarding alleged irregularities in performance of his duties.

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From Sydney to Paris

Stowaway, 14, Flies Only First Class

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A 14-year-old schoolboy, who flew 12,000 miles first class from Sydney to Paris with only one cent in his pocket, got on the jetliner by running through customs after a family and shouting, "Papa, papa, wait for me."

"They're real dumb, those cops, and the airline people are idiots too," Charles Semo-Tordjman said today, sitting in the playground of a low-income housing development here.

"Nobody ever asked anything. I was in first class, and I ate salmon with olives all around it on the plate and I watched three movies."

Bad Year in School

Proud of his exploit after a bad year in an Australian school, Charles told the story today for a reporter and neighborhood kids who spread out papers on the grass so the adults could listen in wonderment too.

"First you've got to understand what Australia is," Charles explained in French.

"Have you ever been to England? Well, there's the English way of life. I'll tell you what that is—it's Paris when the city was 20 years old."

The boy said he had been mulling over a return home many times since his parents emigrated to Australia a year ago. Life there was just no fun. "I told my older brother that I was going to get on a plane, and he said I was just a stupid snootose."

First Try Fails

But last Tuesday, Charles headed to the Sydney airport and got on a plane by moving past ticket and police checks with a smile. The flight turned out to be one to Melbourne and Charles wound up back home and his father paying for the flight.



Charles Semo-Tordjman, 14, tells Parisian buddies of his escapade.

ask questions—they're just there to serve you. I had roast beef, and plenty of other things. But I didn't talk to anybody because I thought they might be suspicious."

At each of the stops along the 12,000-mile route—Singapore, Bangkok, Colombo, Ceylon and Athens—Charles got out and looked at the airport and the souvenir counters. Then, with a transit boarding pass, he headed back into the nearly empty first class section.

Routine Works Again

Arriving in Paris he integrated himself into the traveling family again and went into the "Papa, wait for me" routine at an immigration check. Charles, born in Israel, but a French national did not have his passport with him.

Once on the ground, he said he hitched a ride into the city and begged a Métro ticket from a lady to get to the home of a friend of his parents, where he is now staying.

"I'm happy here," he said. "It's the place I feel best. All

I would like is that my father comes back here, too."

Family Issues Ultimatum

SYDNEY, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Charles's family has issued an ultimatum to the Australian government. It will go on a hunger strike unless the government agrees to fly Charles home—or fly the whole family back to France, the father said today.

He blamed the Immigration Department for his son's unhappiness in Australia. He said Australia House in Paris had painted a "rosy picture" for migrants coming to Australia.

Mr. Semo-Tordjman said the Immigration Department had not honored its promises of a job and housing. He said despite his qualifications and ability to speak nine languages he has been unemployed for 11 months.

This, coupled with the poor conditions they have been forced to live in, has caused too much strain on the family, he said.

"I'm happy here," he said. "It's the place I feel best. All

As U.K. Troops Get Tougher**Ulster Groups Plan to Defy Ban on Parades Next Week**

BELFAST, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Rioters fired at British troops in Londonerry in the sixth consecutive night of clashes between Roman Catholics and soldiers in Northern Ireland, an army spokesman said today.

The spokesman said six shots were fired at soldiers in the Bogside area of Londonderry during scattered rioting there and in Belfast.

Seven soldiers were injured in the widespread clashes, one of them seriously enough to be hospitalized, and 30 persons arrested, the spokesman said.

The Protestant Union Association announced today that together with the organization called Ulster Protestant Volunteers it will march through Londonderry next Wednesday in defiance of a government ban on parades.

"We expect an attendance of 5,000," a spokesman said. "We have advised our members to defy the ban."

The parade will commemorate the 289th anniversary of the relief of Londonderry on the 16th day of a siege by the forces of Roman Catholic King James II in Ulster's long and bloody history of religious conflict.

A march commemorating the event last year touched off three days of fighting between police and Bogside residents when Roman Catholics stoned boy apprentices of the Protestant Orange Order who staged the parade.

British troops, weary and angered by the six consecutive nights of batiling Roman Catholic mobs, showed unusual vengeance in confronting attackers last night and today.

The night's disturbances were mild compared with the five previous nights of trouble. But what

the official reports did not show was the change in attitude that has occurred in many of the soldiers, hailed by the minority Catholics as saviors from the majority Protestants when they arrived a year ago.

The men, while not giving their names for obvious reasons, talked openly of their anger and frustration with the Catholic mob, who injured 25 of their fellow soldiers on Monday night alone.

Their enthusiasm in pursuing those pelting them with bottles and rocks last night was only dampened by the fact that most of the attackers were youths between the age of 12 and 15.

"What can we do against these children?" asked one officer.

The Catholics, who have splashed slogans on Belfast walls saying "British Murderers!" and "Foreign Troops Get Out!" are particularly angry at the soldiers over last Friday's death of Daniel O'Hagan, 19, who, the army said, was a gasoline bomber. He was shot by an army marksman.

The British soldiers freely swung batons to disperse the crowds last night and many of the troops continued to chase after and arrest persons even as they drifted away from trouble spots in small groups.

Many of the youths were bloodied about the head as the soldiers, their batons at ready, roughly led them from riot areas to be questioned.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Protestant leader and member of the British and province parliaments, said yesterday his life has been threatened by the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the forerunner of the IRA. He said a threat came in a letter bearing a Birmingham, England, postmark.

Tear Down the Eiffel Tower?**The Prefect Must Be Joking**

PARIS, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The Eiffel Tower is rusting like any old piece of steel, its administrators acknowledged today, but they reacted angrily against a statement by Paris's chief administrative officer that it would have to be torn down within 50 years.

"That's unthinkable," a spokesman for the Eiffel Tower company said. And he suggested that Marcel Diebolt, the prefect of Paris, was "joking" when he said the tower was doomed.

Mr. Diebolt told the newspaper *France-Soir* the tower "is slowly eroding, but to such a point that it will certainly have to be demolished within the next 50 years to make way for a better adapted tower. I feel sorry for my successor, who will have to make that decision, but it's inevitable. Reason says it should even be torn down right away."

The tower company's reaction was to say: "The Eiffel Tower is in good health. It can last another century."

To keep the tower in shape, the company said it has embarked on a five-year, 30 million franc (\$5.4 million) maintenance program involving reinforcement of the entire frame, re-building an elevator, and reconstruction of offices and restaurants.

The tower is Paris's biggest single tourist attraction, with 2.5 million visitors last year. Opened for the universal exposition of 1889, it serves now as a television relay tower. It is 320 meters high and weighs 7,000 tons.

France Reportedly Will Have H-Bombs Operational in 1972

By Drew Middleton

PARIS, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Military sources predicted yesterday that France's nuclear production team would be able to provide hydrogen bombs for French forces by 1972, or at least three years earlier than official government forecasts have indicated.

One such forecast came last week from Defense Minister Michel Debré, who said at a news conference that thermonuclear weapons would replace atom bombs as France's ultimate weapon between 1975 and 1980.

The introduction of thermonuclear weapons and the development of ground-to-ground ballistic missiles in this decade could place France well ahead of Britain, with only the United States and the Soviet Union deploying greater nuclear strength.

British Polaris Subs

Britain's present nuclear force is composed of four missile-firing submarines armed with Polaris missiles and 50 Vulcan-2 bombers equipped to carry Blue Steel air-to-ground nuclear missiles.

One source with an intimate knowledge of France's nuclear program said of the French:

"Their nuclear production knowledge is growing. They've discovered some short cuts and they've done it on their own. They've had no outside help."

France's nuclear striking force, the Force de Frappe, was organized at the direction of President Charles de Gaulle. Developed almost entirely by French nuclear science and industry, it has expanded into what one non-French expert described as "a well-equipped, efficient and powerful force that any potential enemy must consider seriously."

48 Mirage Bombers

The backbone of the present force is an air command, equipped with Mirage-4 aircraft adapted for low-level penetration with 80-kiloton atomic bombs, with explosive power of 80,000 tons of TNT. The command has a first line strength of 48 planes plus one squadron of C-135F tankers for additional range.

The Force de Frappe, however, is now expanding to other elements.

Five ballistic-missile submarines, one of which has already completed its trials, are scheduled to join the fleet by 1975.

Construction is well-advanced on missile silos and underground operations centers in southern France. These are to house 27 intermediate-range ballistic missiles, which are expected to come into service early in the present decade.

In addition, by 1973 the French Army expects to receive a ballistic missile with a 20-kiloton warhead. The weapon weighs 5,280 pounds and has a range of 75 miles.

Cost of \$16 BILLION

French military sources expect that the priority given nuclear weapons will continue despite the cost. According to Mr. Debré, the independent nuclear deterrent will have cost France 80 billion francs (\$16 billion) between 1960 and 1975.

French civilian officials and military men reason that the arguments for French nuclear power are more cogent today than they

L. Lamoureux, Former Minister In France, Dies

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Lucien Lamoureux, 82, who was finance minister in the French government at the fall of France in 1940, died today at his home in the village of Grenziers-le-Vieux after a heart attack.

Mr. Lamoureux was first elected to parliament in 1919 as a Radical Socialist and served continuously as a deputy until 1940, except for about a year in 1936-37 after a defeat by a Popular Front candidate.

He was first named a minister in 1926 by Aristide Briand, and later served in a number of cabinets as minister of labor, budget, commerce and industry.

Mr. Lamoureux voted to delegate full powers to Marshal Philippe Pétain in 1940, and because of this was excluded from the Radical Socialist party in 1944, after the liberation of France. He was admitted back into the party in 1947 and served as a regional councilor in the Allier Department from 1950 to 1962.

Mr. Lamoureux had remained active and yesterday was seen chatting with Maurice Chevalier at a reception in Vichy.

Maynard B. Barnes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A funeral service will be held tomorrow for Maynard B. Barnes, a career U.S. Foreign Service officer who served in a number of missions during World War II.

Mr. Barnes, 72, died at his home here Sunday after an extended illness.

The British government said the

Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Protestant leader and member of the British and province parliaments, said yesterday his life has been threatened by the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the forerunner of the IRA. He said a threat came in a letter bearing a Birmingham, England, postmark.

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Clara Clairmont

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Belgian soprano Clara Clairmont, 71, died last night in Brussels. She became famous as an opera singer before World War II.

Survivors include his widow, Jean Cattell Barnes, and his daughter, Mrs. Derek S. L. Dodgson, wife of the British ambassador to Hungary.

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Mr

To Keep a Mideast Peace

As eager as all responsible men must be that a cease-fire and talks in the Middle East will lead to peace, the heavy truth is that the conflict between Arabs and Israel is not only political and military but emotional and psychological. Born, and renewed, in bloodshed, it is compounded of hate and distrust and fear—so much so that even with the best of luck and will and diplomatic skill, a settlement may be beyond reach. It is no less apparent that the world community cannot afford to tred water for 90 or however many days and the talks failing, to let the regional battle resume its frighteningly dangerous slide toward a great war.

The overriding need, it seems to us, is to move quickly toward a situation in which the principal sources of conflict between Egypt and Israel would be removed but in which the two countries would not then be expected to live quietly side by side. In the past the two might have been left to their own passions. But now that the fighting between them has gotten so intense and the two great powers are involved—one already directly in a combat role—this cannot any longer be. A peacemaking force is an absolute essential.

The common quick reflex, when peacekeeping comes up, is to look to the United Nations. But this will not do—not this time. Its past failures at peacemaking are too recent and raw. Why should Egypt, let alone Israel, rely for protection on units that can be brushed aside by an arbitrary word? The UN's resources, political and military, are not up to the level of armaments in hand in the Mideast. Moreover, any effective peacekeeping must have, beyond resources, enough of a political stake to ensure a major incentive to keep the peace: the United Nations, in Mideast peacekeeping, has nothing to lose but its reputation, already shredded on that ground.

* * *

force might play to third country fears of big power dictation, it might also catch an anxious world's imagination and draw its support if done with appropriate tact. The idea is inherently peaceful in substance and image, and it is easy to grasp. It defies secrecy—a confidence-building factor—and it does not require the same intricate balancing between public poses and private gestures that commonly plagues diplomacy in the Mideast. It could convert a menacing confrontation into incipient peaceful collaboration.

The force would be relatively easy to organize and cheap to maintain. Soviet and American units would be interwoven and put into buffer strips cleared of local troops. The Soviet and American Mediterranean fleets would provide the necessary electronic and air elements. Contingents would be sent to Sharm el-Sheikh and other potential flashpoints.

At the two lines on either side of Sinai, the peacekeepers would block only military traffic. Civilian traffic would be regulated by Egyptian-Israeli agreement. This would be particularly important for the Gaza Strip, the one *inhabited* part of Egypt which Israel occupies. Big Two units would allow continuation of the Gaza-Israel economic ties that have grown under the occupation.

The impulse for putting a peacekeeping force between Egypt and Israel arises from the primary fact that, among Arabs, only Egypt has the strength and the great-power connection to endanger Israel and drag in the United States; and from the secondary fact that between Egypt and Israel there are no territorial or political issues as difficult as those between Israel and its other Arab neighbors.

But a Soviet-American force might also be considered on Israel's other borders. Where there is a territorial dispute, elements of the force could be established on both lines, the one claimed by Israel and the one claimed by Arabs, with the area in between demilitarized. Thus no party's territorial claim would be prejudiced by hardening of a cease-fire line.

* * *

Egypt presumably would carry Jordan along on any plan it had determined to accept for itself. Syria probably would object but, given its weakness and isolation, its objection would not be important.

A thorny problem would be posed by Palestinian guerrillas. Their goal of destroying Israel gives them a vested interest in ruining this plan, and sooner or later they doubtless would succeed in provoking a major incident. But they threaten any plan. Their military resources are slender. Big Two-Little Two anticipation could help them contain or at least defuse guerrilla provocations, so long as they wanted the cease-fire to continue for other reasons. And other dynamics would be working on the Palestinians, such as setting up their own political entity outside Israel and improving their personal lives.

The running dispute over the status of Jerusalem would have to be addressed separately.

A withdrawal and cease-fire imposed by Moscow and Washington would not be a settlement. A settlement means that Israel and its neighbors must voluntarily come to terms which they all accept and in which they all feel a stake in making work. Such a Big Two deal would, however, take account of the immense difficulties which impede a settlement, and it would make an interim arrangement safe—safe for the region and for the rest of the world as well.

At a moment when the region may be headed for at least a 90-day cease-fire, it would seem vital to have on hand a feasible way to convert it into something more permanent. This plan might do it. Over time, this plan could drain off much of the fear and hysteria which poisons Egyptian-Israeli relations. It could help create an atmosphere and a framework in which the Little Two or a Big Two collision. The regional arms race could stop, or at least slow.

To be sure, Israel would have to postpone its hope of getting Egypt to sit down and make peace. Egypt would have to forgo the psychic and political benefits of threatening a military victory. The United States would have to surrender any early hopes of "expelling" Soviet power or otherwise sustaining regional hegemony or primacy. The Soviets could not expect to drive out American power either. These are unavoidable costs.

To decide to set up a joint peacekeeping force, the Soviets and the United States would have to have similar fears about the current drift, similar estimates of each other's staying power, similar judgments about the benefits of cooperation, and similar degrees of leverage upon their respective clients and upon such restive domestic constituents as military establishments and ideologists. This is, admittedly, a tall order.

While a Soviet-American peacekeeping

force might play to third country fears of big power dictation, it might also catch an anxious world's imagination and draw its support if done with appropriate tact. The idea is inherently peaceful in substance and image, and it is easy to grasp. It defies secrecy—a confidence-building factor—and it does not require the same intricate balancing between public poses and private gestures that commonly plagues diplomacy in the Mideast. It could convert a menacing confrontation into incipient peaceful collaboration.

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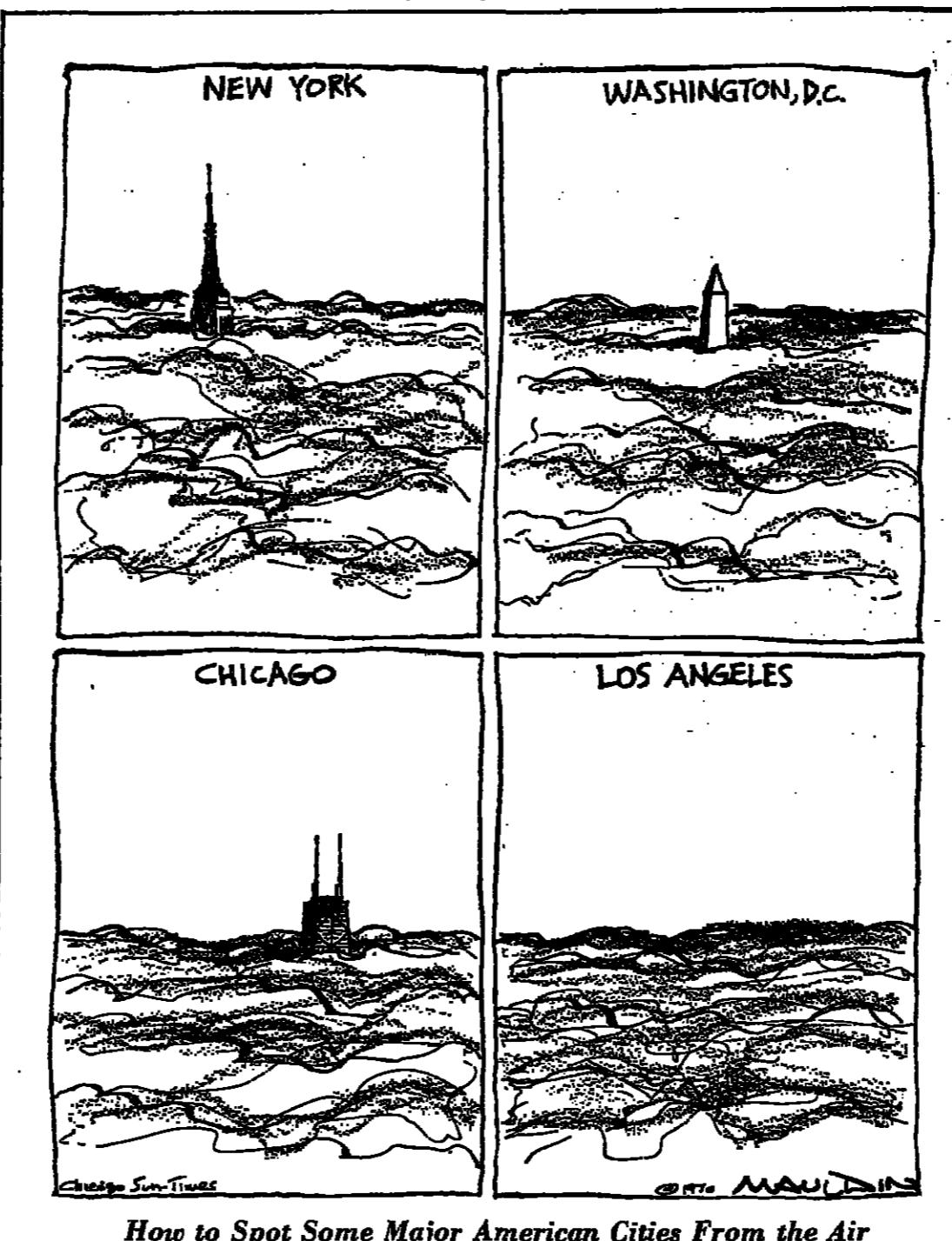
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To decide to set up a joint peacekeeping



How to Spot Some Major American Cities From the Air

On Making Things Worse

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Ever since President Jefferson announced that Aaron Burr was guilty of treason in the Gen. James Wilkinson conspiracy case, Nixon merely talked before thinking, and is entitled to a presumption of innocence, which he later granted to Manson.

The incident raises, however, the old question of how to protect the President of the United States in these days of instant news from unintended and potentially damaging blunders during extemporaneous news conferences.

Every President since Herbert Hoover has become increasingly casual or bold about talking to reporters. Hoover insisted on addressing the reporters "live" on TV and without notes.

Accordingly, there is nothing particularly new about President Nixon's recent statement that Charles Manson, the gypsy cultist now on trial in California, "was guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason."

Like former Attorney General Herbert Brownell, who got in

trouble during the Eisenhower administration for passing judgment that Aaron Burr was guilty of treason in the Harry Dexter White case, Nixon merely talked before thinking, and is entitled to a presumption of innocence, which he later granted to Manson.

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Every President since Herbert Hoover has become increasingly casual or bold about talking to reporters. Hoover insisted on addressing the reporters "live" on TV and without notes.

He is a master of the art and the political advantages are obvious. He conveys the impression of controlling a wide range of complicated subjects and of facing his critics manfully under difficult and often dangerous conditions.

But Presidents, like baseball pitchers, don't always hit the mark. Unlike Jefferson, who assumed the Congress in writing that Aaron Burr's "guilt is placed beyond question," Nixon merely stumbled into the guilty charge against Manson and then hesitated about setting the record straight.

It is odd that a President, trained in the law, should have violated the elemental presumption of innocence, particularly during a lecture on the majesty of the legal process, but what is even more surprising is why his staff did not protect him in time to keep the blunder from going out on the national television.

Attorney General Mitchell was

at his side. He and other members of the President's official family

realized what had happened, but either they hesitated to make it clear to the President in time or

the President's instructions were

not carried out accurately by

Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House

press secretary.

The National Liberation Front

mentioned in your editorial

is that the President's original charge

of guilt was not going out on

live network television. It was

being taped for release later. Thus

the blunder could easily have

been corrected before the damage

was done. The question, therefore,

is whether the staff was alert and

confident enough to tell the Presi-

dent what had happened, and if so,

why Ziegler came back with a

mystifying "clarification."

The relations between a Presi-

dent and his staff are private, and

no body can be quite sure whether

Nixon's staff is timid or intimidat-

ed. It is certainly intelligent, but

in this case something obviously

slipped.

Beyond this, it is not quite clear

why these presidential news con-

ferences cannot always be taped

and checked for blunders before

they are released. After all, even

the football games have instant

replay, and even congressmen have

the right to revise and extend their

remarks in the Congressional

Record.

The trouble is in catching up

with charges after they are made,

even when corrected. Albert J.

Beveridge, writing in the life of

John Marshall, says of Jefferson's

charge against Burr:

"The awful charge of treason

had now been formally made

against Burr by the President of

the United States. This . . . at

once caught and held the atten-

tion of the public, which took for

granted the truth of it."

Nixon's slip, of course, is not

comparable, but it was recoverable,

and the odd thing was that the

President and his staff were still

striving with it four hours after

the accident.

When the Jockeys Are Not at the Post

By Max Frankel

Washington—The political world needs a new vocabulary to deal with the various stages of incipient candidacy for President—between the time when a man is merely "mentioned" and late 1971, at the earliest, when he will have "announced."

Among Democrats in the Senate, it is now clear that Edmund S. Muskie of Maine is actively "organizing" a bid for the nomination; George S. McGovern of South Dakota is energetically working to place himself in contention; Harold E. Hughes of Iowa is "promoting" his interest; and Birch Bayh of Indiana and Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland are "hoping" to generate enough interest in themselves to give them a chance of second place on the 1972 ticket. And Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York is widely believed here to be at least "examining" his opportunities if he were to quit the Republican party and, for openers, support Arthur J. Goldberg for governor this fall.

Muskie is clearly ahead in the preparations, as well as the opinion polls. His first priority is to win re-election in Maine by a resounding margin, but his burgeoning other staff—one on Capitol Hill and a new one that is more accessible to volunteers and experts in downtown Washington—is enlisting help.

Muskie's Schedule

Weekdays on Muskie's schedule are for legislative business here. Weekends are for stamping in Maine. Weekends are for chartering his flights to an engagement and back again to the capital in time to meet his Senate obligations.

Fearing to become too committed to too few financial backers, Muskie has set a limit of \$1,000 contributions—for this year. A sizable number of resident Democrats-in-exile, led by former Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford, appear to be offering counsel. Hundreds of politicians and academics who have written to offer help over the months are now being approached and appraised for their value to a race for the White House.

If he runs well in Maine and if nothing else unexpected happens, in leaping to and leading the Democrats here has produced a good deal of discussion here about whether his kind of glamour and strong appeal among young voters and blacks would really serve to unite the party and pose a serious challenge to President Nixon.

The dominant view among Democrats here is that a Lindsay candidacy would not go far and might, indeed, alienate many of the normally Democratic working-class citizens, turning them to the Republican party, which has been trying to lure them permanently.

Chad

While no one can take issue with the broader argument of the editorial "France No Longer Immune" in your August 6 edition, one of its world's supporting facts is a serious distortion of the truth.

French troops in Chad do help to maintain order in a country so poor it can afford only a 1,000-man army for an area twice the size of France. But to imply that they are crushing a popular national uprising is a tragic distortion of the facts.

The National Liberation Front mentioned in your editorial is a tiny splinter group of several hundred alienated brigands in the far north. There is nothing like a unified national "people's struggle" in Chad.

There is in fact little unity at all in the country, where at least 100 different language groups make up a population of 4 million. It is true that most Chadian villagers are never keen to pay their annual taxes to a distant and little-known government of "foreigners." But it is totally erroneous to equate this widespread discontent over taxes with the groups of bandits who roam much of the countryside. These bandits are basically non-political and are unified only to the extent that they all would rather steal cattle than till the arid soil.

Post

Actor's New Role: Caring for Children

By Gloria Emerson

DA NANG, South Vietnam (UPI)—He is a very different boy, even in this country where not many children and safe, childhood lives. Vo Van Be is too small, too solemn, too silent for a boy of 11—although he does not really know if that is his exact age.

One of 24 youngsters who live a bare, decaying, dirty house in this city, Vo Van Be is very much like his new home. He wears shoes, as do the other boys, to earn money. They all have tiny wooden boxes that hold bits of polish, part of a ag and a brush.

"He has a lot on his mind; most of the other kids have only themselves to worry about, but he has two sisters to support," Richard Hughes, a 27-year-old American, said of Vo Van Be. Mr. Hughes, whose home is in Pittsburgh, was an actor in the Boston Theater Company. He came to Vietnam as a journalist in 1968; two weeks later he was deeply involved in running a home in Saigon for "wandering children"—the Vietnamese call these homeless youngsters.

Two Girls

If Vo Van Be seems to be a child listening always to voices no one else hears, the two small sisters seem even more removed. The youngest, whose name is Tong, is 5, perhaps 6. She does not cry or often break her silence. Nothing seems to surprise her now; she only stares.

Her older sister, Bi, has a woken face and watery eyes that seem to hurt her in the sun.

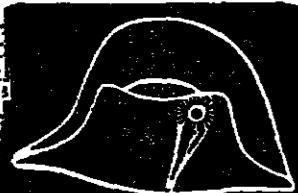
They are by themselves during the day when their brother and the other boys go out to look for customers. Sometimes Tong plays a little with the big blue comb that all the boys seem to use. There is nothing else for shoeshine boys. The little girls should not be at the end of an alley on a well-to-do middle-class street, but Vo Van Be has nowhere else to take them.

He cannot read or write. The young Vietnamese student, Vo Cong Tai, who lives with the children, tries to teach the illiterate. But there are not enough pencils and nothing at all to write on.

Vo Van Be cannot answer questions about his past. The words do not come. Three years ago, his village in Quang Tin Province, was bombed by American planes.

"Most died," Vo Van Be says. His parents did, but he does not mention this. He and his sisters took a bus to Da Nang, there, for three years, they lived in the outdoor market, sleeping

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1970

Page 9

Canada Seen As Postponing Dollar Parity

Government Awaits Economic Statistics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuter) — Canadian authorities do not intend to fix the parity of the dollar before year-end unless pressure from the buying pressure forces it to act earlier. Informed sources said here today. Ottawa hopes it until the economic statistics for the current half-year are available, enabling the government to assess the need of any upward adjustment. This should not be before January at the earliest.

Canadian dollar was freed to a fixed parity May 31 and since floated upward by about 5 percent in value.

The only imponderable factor is the extent of interim speculative and for Canadian dollars in international markets. A continuous inflow of hot money based on inflation speculation could well impede the government into fixing a new rate earlier than presently intended, the sources said.

They added that the Bank of Canada is inhibited from intervening heavily in the market to control the extent of the float, as this would inflate its holdings of convertible currencies, further fueling speculative fire.

In the New York foreign exchange market, the Canadian dollar touched a high of 97.50/98.00 re. slipping to 97.85/88 at the

Reserves Rose

OTTAWA, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Canada's foreign exchange reserves rose to \$4.4 billion (US\$) as of July 31, from \$4.33 billion a month earlier, the Department of Finance said today.

OECD Estimates Growth

ARIS, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — The organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said to the rate of growth of the Canadian economy next year will probably be below potential because demand management policies are on containing inflation.

In its annual report on the Canadian economy, the OECD said it expects the gross national product to grow between 2.5 and 3 percent this year compared with 4.8 percent in 1969.

Britain Steps Up Exports to East

ONDON, Aug. 5 (AP) — British exports to Eastern Europe in the first six months of this year rose 134.8 million (\$323 million) from 45.8 million (\$260.8 million) in the first half of last year, the London Chamber of Commerce reported today.

It said the largest increase was exports to the Soviet Union, which jumped to \$54.8 million from \$5 million in the first six months last year.

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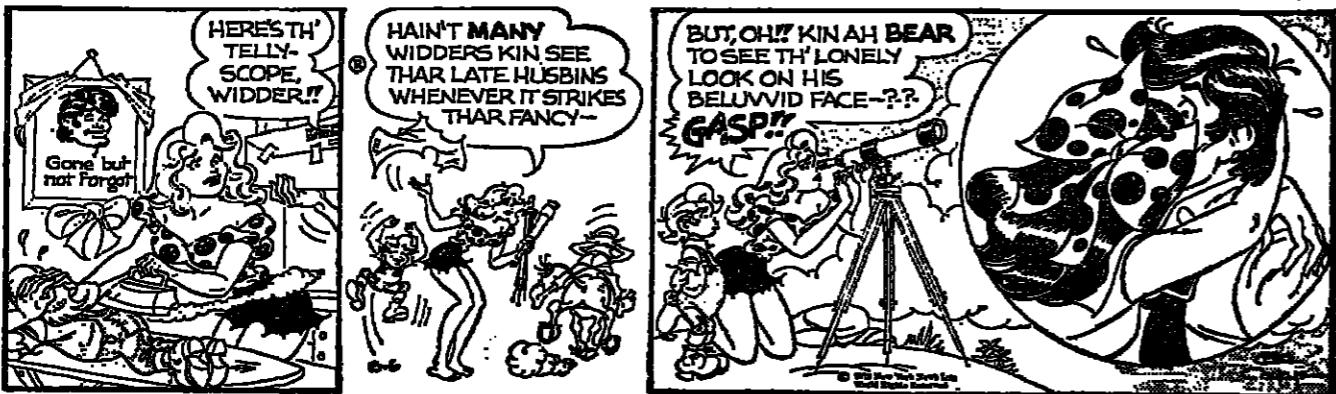
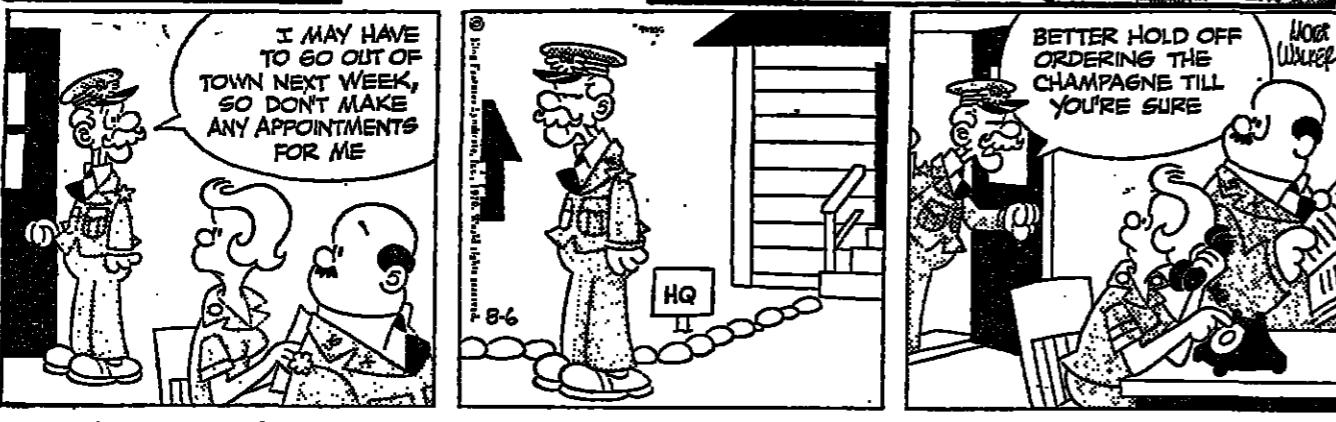
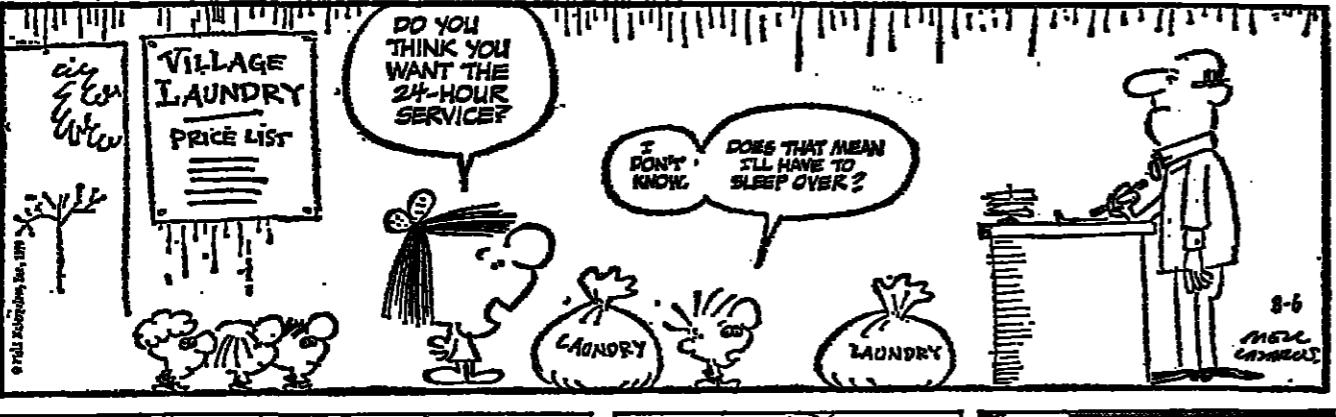
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North-South reached an excellent slam on the diagramed deal.

South opened one diamond and West overcalled with one spade. North's jump to two no-trump guaranteed game and showed spade strength.

South indicated an aversion to no-trump by bidding three clubs and North responded with a cue-bid of three spades. He was concerned about a possible heart weakness for no-trump purposes, and South shared that concern. When he rebid his diamonds at the four-level, North jumped imaginatively to six diamonds. He correctly placed his partner with a singleton heart, and knew that the hands would fit excellently.

West led the heart ace, followed by a second heart, and South ruffed. He now had 11 sure tricks and several strings to his bow for the 12th.

He could hope for a two-two diamond division, which would leave a trump in dummy to ruff the fourth round of clubs. He could hope for a three-three club break. And if necessary he could fall back on the double finesse in spades in reserve.

West led queen-jack.

As it happened, all South's troubles were over when he drew trumps and they broke evenly. He would have had a very difficult decision if West had had a singleton diamond. He could have played clubs while the diamond king remained in the dummy, thus risking the chance that West held more than three clubs.

Or he could have drawn the missing trump and played the king and ace of clubs. This

would have left him with another tough decision if West had produced two high clubs.

Jack-ten, jack-nine or ten-nine.

The finesse of the eight of clubs would then be indicated on a percentage basis. But the combination of playing for the club to fall with the double finesse in spades in reserve would be just about as good.

NORTH
♦ AK107
♥ 984
♦ K63
♦ A53WEST
♦ Q8842
♦ AQ1052
♦ 108
♦ 10EAST (0)
♦ J3
♦ K163
♦ 94
♦ J9742SOUTH
♦ 65
♥ 7
♦ AQ752
♦ K986

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North
Pass 1 ♦ 1 ♠ 2 NT
Pass 3 ♦ 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
Pass 4 ♦ 4 ♠ Pass 6 ♦
Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BOOB	RAMP	SPLIT
AMUR	IDAHO STATE	
RAITA	POSSESSION	
DRESSERS	LINKERS	
RHIONE	POKE	
ASSEITS	DISERET	
LAPS	SOREX	X
PILLAT	QUITT	CHAD
SEC	SITASH	AIRE
PERCALE	PALLAS	
DORINE	LAILA	
GENOIAN	LITTORAL	
EXASPERATOR	WANE	
MAITERHORN	ETON	
AMAS	ONES	RENT

there is nonetheless much to be enjoyed, and much for thought. ***

Reading a novel such as "Vivisector" is like drinking much warm beer: After a while you stop getting high and getting full. The book runs for 575 pages, and virtually all of it takes place inside of a great Australian pa

who spends most of his either quarreling with his tresses or seated in front of a fire.

Greatness is one of the difficult things to deal with; great writers, in general, deal with it at all. Greatness does not fare very well in the hands of serious novelistic fiction. Its merciless tools of analysis and characterization, its insistence on whether a man is blessed if he is cut, its concern with the meaning of a painting, and I doubt that it is the greatness of a writer, artist, especially a painter or a composer. I have read a convincing novelistic description of a fictitious painting or a non-existent piece of music, and I doubt that it is possible to write one that is not music any more than painting, and one can not paint an original painting but can paint an original a Novelistically, then, it is not sufficient for Patrick White to tell us that his artist, Duffield, is great, or to tell us about his paintings. Novels about people, and rise or fall

White whose previous novels include "The Tree Man" offers us some good sights on the creative process and the psychology of painting, but he offers them far too frequently. There is a point how many times a writer expects his audience to eat the repetition of what is essentially the same scene, to white luxuriously through to the point where the no ceases to involve us. This is a curiously empty book.

In order for a novel of a length and scope to succeed must escape into the long world of time and place as the manner of, say, Hardy "Antic Hay" or "Magnum" superb "Of Human Bondage" it must be a deep and precise interior study of Proust's subtlety and finesse. We achieves neither.

Length is no substitute for brevity and repetition will take the place of plot. As novel progressively darkens clogs with paint, White's reader loses interest in the genre. Hurtle Duffield begins as a more and more like those signs in California that advertise the world's largest underwater swimming pool down. It might be true, I know, but it is no way we write a novel.

Mr. Davis wrote these remarks for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

BOOKS

FLIGHT INTO EGYPT: A FANTASY

By Philippe Julian. Translated from the French by Haylock. Viking. 246 pp. \$5.95.

THE VIVISECTOR

By Patrick White. Viking. 567 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by L. J. Davis

DENNIS THE MENACE



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NEETA

PRAHTE

ECTIPP

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6 in Row and Hope Springs, Etc.

Cards Not Ready for Swan Song

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—At least two managers feel the St. Louis Cardinals still can win the pennant in the National League's Eastern Division.

"All the teams are in the race," Pittsburgh's Danny Murtaugh said before his division leaders defeated Montreal, 4-2, last night. "Everybody has a pop at it. This is a real tough division. Here even the last-place team is closer to first place in the Western Division."

Red Schoendienst, the St. Louis manager, agreed with Murtaugh though he spoke more specifically about his own team.

"We're definitely still in the race," Schoendienst said, then matched the Cardinals' back him.

To support his contention, Schoendienst recalled the 1964 season when he was a coach with St. Louis. At this same point in the

season, the Cardinals were tied for fifth in a ten-team league, 7 1/2 games from first. By the end of the season they had made up those games and won the pennant.

Right now, in a six-team division, they're fifth and 9 1/2 games back.

Lost 17 of 19.

It was just about a week ago that the Cardinals were emerging from a streak in which they had lost 17 of 18 and had fallen into sixth. But now they've won six straight and await the Mets for a pair of games tonight and tomorrow.

In their latest victory, the Cardinals took a 2-0 lead before Jerry Reuss weakened, allowed a couple of runs and needed relief help from Chuck Taylor in the seventh.

Julian Javier got St. Louis started with a run-scoring single in the first; Carl Taylor hit a home run in the third and Richie Allen tripled home a run in the fifth.

In Montreal, meanwhile, the

Full-Time Phenom Status For Mets' Part-Timer Ryan

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Joey Ryan, who pitched the New York Mets to a 4-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs here yesterday, may be the most spectacular part-time pitcher in baseball.

The 23-year-old veterinary student from Texas allowed only three hits, struck out 13 batters and was so overpowering that only three of the 27 Chicago hits required the services of the Mets' outfielders.

His strongest ally, outside of the oil air, was Dave Marshall, another part-time employee. Marshall, in for Ken Singleton, who was suffering from a strained leg muscle, and did the old under-the-rim-trick with a pair of doubles that brought some three runs.

Busters and Uncle Sam While all this was going on, Ryan's reputation as a full-time phenomenon was not suffering. He

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	59	49	54	.546	0
New York	59	49	54	.546	0 1/2
W Detroit	57	49	54	.540	10
Boston	53	51	51	.510	12
Cleveland	52	52	51	.500	15 1/2
Washington	52	52	51	.500	15 1/2

	Western Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	56	57	51	.514	0
Alta	56	57	51	.514	0
St. Louis	56	57	51	.514	0
Minneapolis	49	69	37	.567	29
Chicago City	50	69	36	.564	29
Chicago	50	69	36	.564	30 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Wednesday's Games

Thursday's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	59	49	54	.546	0
New York	59	49	54	.546	0
W Detroit	57	49	54	.540	10
Boston	53	51	51	.510	12
Cleveland	52	52	51	.500	15 1/2
St. Louis	52	52	51	.500	15 1/2
Washington	52	52	51	.500	15 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Thursday's Games

Friday's Games

Saturday's Games

Sunday's Games

Monday's Games

Tuesday's Line Scores

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